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ADDRESS OF THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
TO
THE PUBLIC.

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THE Trustees of the University of Maryland, about to submit to the public a scheme of education, by which they hope to secure at home all the advantages which have been hitherto sought abroad, present the following exposition of their views, and of the system of instruction and discipline, adopted by them for the contemplated collegiate department of that institution. Other states in the Union have long since established, and continue to foster with a vigilant solicitude, their colleges and Universities; and in doing so, while they have cherished among their own citizens, that local attachment which binds a man to the soil, the institutions and the principles of the place in which his character is formed, our own youth, whose primary object at these colleges is the pursuit of science, must attain it at best, at the expense and sacrifice of similar honorable feelings and principles. It is indeed a matter of surprise, that with the means, the facilities and inducements within our own state, a subject which appeals so directly to the interest and feelings of every parent, should so long have remained undisturbed. Thousands in our own large metropolis, stand in that imposing relation of parent or protector, to the generation on whom it hereafter will devolve, to sustain the institutions and liberties of our country. Educated they must be. Education is to form their characters, and fix the principles, on which depend the future destinies of our country.

The citizens of Maryland have not been insensible to this truth. The several academies already in operation in our city and throughout the state, afford in an ample degree the ordinary scholastic instruction;—nor have the mechanical portion of our citizens been indifferent to acquirements, in those branches of science which

more immediately apply to the literature of the mechanic arts. The legislature of the state has been liberal and unceasing in its efforts to diffuse the blessings of education through every constituent portion of society, and has freely dispensed its fostering protection and bounty to all. *The Faculties of Medicine and of Law*, in connexion with this University, have been in active and useful operation for some years past; and heretofore, the funds dedicated by the enlightened spirit of the State, have been chiefly applied to those faculties. But the views of the state extended beyond these departments.—As early as 1812, that branch of the University, to the organization of which the trustees now invite the attention, and invoke the co-operation of the public, was embodied in it, and funds appropriated for its early and efficient organization; but, from causes now not necessary to be adverted to, it has remained from that period a dead letter upon the statute book, while other colleges and academies throughout the state have attempted to supply its place, by combining the characters of school and college, and granting collegiate honors and degrees.

It is intended as no disparagement to these useful institutions which have so ably sustained themselves, to say, that the young men of our state, who have been able to procure a liberal education, have mostly sought it in remote states, distant from parental guardianship, and at an augmented expense. The number of these would be alone sufficient, to maintain an institution on the most enlarged scale of usefulness and respectability, and evidences the **NECESSITY** for the proposed organization of a department in the University of Maryland, *exclusively collegiate in its system, requiring an advanced state of classical and scientific attainments, for admission to its lectures*, calculated to conduct its pupils through the highest branches of a liberal education, and to afford them advantages, similar to what may be obtained in the distant Universities of this country and Europe.

It is by providing means for the gradual advancement of all, from the humblest rudiments to the highest attainments of knowledge, that we co-operate with the spirit of the times, and profit by the occasion of becoming more enlightened, with every succeeding generation. That literary institutions may attain this,

their full effect: in elevating the public character, in giving a tone to public morals, and refining the taste of a whole community, they should be attainable cheaply, and at home;—not designed exclusively for the opulent, they should be within the reach of young persons whose parents are either unable or unwilling to place their offspring from under their own roof; and they should concentrate, within no very extended district, those affections, which are always strong towards the place and the companions of a man's education.

The trustees of this University have never been unmindful of these facts, while they were waiting the most auspicious time to make this appeal to the public; and they now believe, at least they venture to hope, that the exertions heretofore made, and now making in our sister states to secure these blessings within *their* own boundaries, offer a favorable occasion for the attempt to rouse *our* local feelings to the same proper tone; and in following the example, they at least calculate upon the support and countenance of our own citizens; so as not to be left in a degraded dependence upon neighbors, for our habits of thinking, our principles of action, and the tone and complexion of our characters. The effort is not beneath the ambition of any state in the Union to aspire to a high place in philosophy, taste and learning; to furnish her proportion of statesmen and sages to be called to the administration and preservation of this great commonwealth, who will have imbibed their morals, philosophy, politics and principles in an institution purely and locally her own.

It is undeniable, that in the city of Baltimore a thorough and critical knowledge of the languages and the elementary branches of science is as well taught and acquired as elsewhere. This is conceded to us by all the institutions abroad, to which our youth resort; and in the project, and the execution of the scheme now submitted, the trustees of the University are pledged, that none of these advantages shall be lost to their students, while the higher branches of study and education have been classified and distributed with a view to a more enlarged and extended course, than is any where else pursued in this country. To the consideration and adoption of this scheme of education,

the trustees have devoted mature reflection, and their best judgment. They have committed it to professors of decided ability and fidelity. They have given it their confidence, and they desire to win for it, the confidence of the public. If thus, the growing taste for foreign schools cannot be checked, its advocates will at least be left without an excuse for indulging it.

It is almost needless to observe, that in an institution which proposes for its object the culture of the moral proprieties, as well as the intellectual advancement of the student, much essentially depends, upon the internal government and system of discipline, adopted for that end. It is freely admitted to be the most material part, in the construction and economy of an University; and the rules established for this department, will shew that the trustees have treated the subject, with all that interest and solicitude that it merits.

It will be the care and study of professors and teachers, through all the collegiate courses, while zealous for the diffusion of knowledge, to impress notions of order, decency and good manners; to form those habits of industry and attention, by which youth are secured from idleness and consequent depravity; to inculcate an enlightened and well-principled moral sentiment, and inspire that purity and refinement of taste, which is so important to form and adorn the moral character. It will be a primary object, to elevate the student not less as a moral than as an intellectual being, by inspiring the principles of virtue at an early age, and exciting a sense of character, and manly deportment;—to check the follies and vicious extravagancies of youth, by holding out the severest academical censures, and the denunciations of religion, against dissipation and immorality. Moral and intellectual elevation of character, is the great object sought to be attained. On these we confidently rest our scheme, as the basis on which are founded the surest expectations of the duration of our system of society, and an unwavering attachment to the principles, on which our political fabric is erected.

The trustees conceive it no small advantage that such an institution can safely be located within the city of Baltimore, where convenient accommodations and buildings are at hand, to justify them in immediately entering upon the execution of the

plan herewith submitted. Besides the public libraries, and other collections in science and the arts, to which the students will have access, the chemical and philosophical apparatus of the University, by recent additions from Europe, selected under the eye of a learned professor in the institution, may safely be pronounced unequalled in this country. With these advantages for teaching and illustrating science and the arts, each branch under a separate professor, thoroughly versed in the department belonging to him, the trustees confidently look for the support of the public, and the continued aid of the legislature, so conspicuously manifested, in their repeated and noble efforts to encourage and enlarge their plans of education, to meet the growing and increasing wants of our population.

In addition to the usual classical and mathematical studies of the freshman class, as laid down in this course, the students will receive instruction in the elements of rhetoric, logic, and composition.

The sophomore and junior classes attend the lectures of the professors of belles-lettres and moral philosophy, and the junior class attends also the lectures of the professors of chemistry, botany, and history.

The senior class attends the lectures of the professors of mineralogy and geology, history, moral and intellectual philosophy, natural history, natural philosophy and political economy.

Teachers of approved reputation in the *French, Spanish and German* languages are attached to the institution; and the additional facility which the city of Baltimore affords for attaining the ornamental branches of education, leaves nothing more to be desired, in presenting the claims of this institution, to the confidence of the public.

For the convenience of young gentlemen (in either the academical or collegiate department) whose parents are not residents of Baltimore, arrangements will be made by the Faculty to accommodate them on reasonable terms, and with equal regard to their comfort, and moral and intellectual improvement.

It is through the medium of such an institution, that a tone of elevated moral and political sentiment is to be impressed upon the opinions and feelings of the mass of our citizens. It

is to be the means at the same time, of uniting in one community all our own students and fellow-labourers in the cause of science, politics and the arts, that are otherwise destined, to continue scattered and distributed through the different establishments, which other states are dedicating to the cause of science and virtue, and fostering to their own immortal honor. What better can we do to entitle us to the respect and gratitude of our posterity? A college of arts and sciences can, and ought to be supported by its domestic resources; by that portion of youth, which in every population of 80,000 has leisure and ability, for the most extensive literary and scientific pursuits. Independent of this, the scheme submitted is one intended to be general in its objects, and in the benefits it is expected to diffuse. Much of it, it will be seen, is designed to be imparted through the popular plan of lectures, from which every portion of the community, either sex, and every age, may derive advantage and instruction at a moderate expense;—and thus an appeal is made to all classes, who feel an interest in the dignity, welfare and future destiny of our parent state. Maryland is not devoid of the wealth, the talents, *nor the literary emulation* necessary to the support of a liberal and dignified University. *We appeal to the patriotism, the piety, the parental solicitude, and the literary pride and zeal of the people of Maryland; and confidently solicit their co-operation in sustaining our University.*

Trustees.

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND, <i>Pres.</i>	J. P. K. HENSHAW,
NATH. WILLIAMS, <i>Vice-Pres.</i>	WILLIAM FRICK,
JOHN C. HERBERT,	ISAAC MCKIM,
BENEDICT I. SEMMES,	WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT,
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THOMAS B. DORSEY,	JAMES COX,
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DENNIS CLAUDE,	HENRY V. SOMERVILLE,
HENRY WILKINS,	JAMES H. McCULLOH, Jr.

October 1, 1830.

L. Eichelberger, Sec.

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LAW S
FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

ROGER B. TANEY,
PROVOST OF THE UNIVERSITY.

COLLEGE FACULTY.

REV. CHARLES WILLIAMS, D.D. PRESIDENT,
Professor of Ancient Languages.

JOHN P. KENNEDY, VICE PRESIDENT,
Professor of History.

HON. CHARLES W. HANSON,
Professor of Political Economy.

WILLIAM HOWARD, M.D.
Professor of Natural Philosophy.

JOSHUA I. COHEN, M.D.
Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.

GEORGE FRICK, M.D.
Professor of Natural History.

PETER H. CRUSE,
Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres.

GEORGE H. CALVERT, JR.
Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.

WILLIAM FISHER, M.D.
Professor of Botany.

EDWARD HINCKLEY, TREASURER,
Professor of Mathematics.

JULIUS T. DUCATEL, SECRETARY,
Professor of Chemistry applied to the Arts.

TUTORS.

Tutor in Mathematics.

}

Classical Tutors.

LAWS, &c.

ARTICLE I.

Of the Classes and Admission into College.

1. The Students for degrees shall be divided into four classes, each class to continue one year,—those of the first year shall be denominated *Freshmen*; those of the second year, *Sophomores*; those of the third year, *Juniors*; those of the fourth year, *Seniors*.

2. A candidate for admission into the Freshmen Class, shall undergo an examination by the Faculty; in Cæsar's Commentaries, Ovid, Sallust, and the *Æneid* of Virgil; the Greek Testament, Lucian's Dialogues, Anacreon, and the four first books of Xenophon's Cyropedia, or the Anabasis; Mair's Introduction, and Neilson's Greek Exercises; Adams's Latin and Valpy's Greek Grammar, including Greek and Latin Prosody; and so much of heathen Mythology, Adams's Roman and Potter's Grecian Antiquities, as are absolutely necessary for elucidating and understanding the above preparatory course. In addition, he must be well versed in English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, the fundamental rules of Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; also the doctrine of Roots and Powers, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

3. A candidate for an advanced standing, in addition to the preparatory studies, is examined in the various branches to which the class he proposes to enter have attended.

4. No one can be admitted to the Freshmen Class until he has completed his fourteenth year, nor to an advanced standing, without a proportional increase of age; and no student shall be admitted to a more advanced standing than the commencement of the Juniors, or third year, unless he shall come from some other College or University, when he may be allowed to enter the Senior, or fourth year, under the provision contained in the 3rd section of this Article, and upon the payment of fifty dollars.

5. Every candidate for entrance into this College shall, on his admission, enter his name, age and residence, and the name and residence of his parent or guardian, in a book to be kept by the Faculty, called the Matriculation Book. He shall also subscribe the following engagement, viz.

“I solemnly promise and engage to observe all the laws and regulations of this College, to pursue with diligence the studies assigned to me, and to avoid all indecent and disorderly language and behaviour, all disrespectful conduct to the Faculty or to any member thereof, and all combinations to resist their authority; as witness my hand ——.”

6. Students who do not intend to offer themselves for the Honors of the University will be permitted to enter any of the classes, with the privilege of attending such parts of the recitations of the class they enter as may suit their views and inclinations, and also attend the Lectures of the different Professors. Such students, however, will be subject to the same fees for instruction as the other students.

7. The stated time of examination for admission into College, is the two days previous to the commencement, viz. the two days previous to the third Wednesday in July: but candidates may be examined, in any other part of the Collegiate terms.

ARTICLE II.

Of the Government and Discipline of the College.

1. To the Professors who constitute the “*Faculty of Arts*,” as a body, shall be committed the immediate regulation and government of the Collegiate department, subject to the rules and statutes and the control of the Board of Trustees.

2. The punishments to be inflicted shall be exclusively directed to a sense of duty, and the principles of honour and shame, and shall consist of private admonition by a Professor,—admonition in the presence of the Faculty—admonition in the presence of the Faculty and of the class of the offender; public admonition and reproof in the presence of all the students of the College—removal to a lower class—suspension for a limited time from College—dismissal—expulsion.

3. Negligence or contumacy shall be punished by admonition—removal to a lower class, or dismission: immorality, by admonition, suspension or expulsion, according to the nature or degree of the offence. But no punishment except private admonition shall be inflicted, unless ordered by a resolution of a majority of the Faculty; nor shall the punishment of expulsion be inflicted unless it be first sanctioned by a vote of the Trustees. In case of dismission the offender may be re-admitted by a vote of the Faculty or of the Trustees, but the effect of expulsion shall be an utter disqualification of the individual for re-admission into this institution, or for receiving any of its honors.

4. Students who damage the buildings, fixtures or furniture, of this institution, shall be subject to punishment by the Faculty, and the damage shall be repaired at the expense of the individual doing it.

ARTICLE III.

Of Study.

1. Every student shall diligently apply himself to such studies as shall be prescribed to him by the Professors, and shall be careful not to be absent from any recitation or Lecture of his class.

2. Every Professor shall appoint the time and place for the recitations or the Lecture of his class, and it is enjoined on every student to be punctual in the hour of his attendance.

3. When a student is absent from recitation or Lecture, without the express permission of the Professor, he shall be called to an account for it in the presence of his class; and if he have not a sufficient excuse to justify the absence, he shall be reprimanded by the Professor according to the nature of the offence; and if such absences become frequent with a student he shall be reported to the Faculty, and by their decision, be subjected to such punishment as may be deemed necessary.

4. The students of each year will be engaged daily not less than eight hours. They attend three recitations in the morning, and one in the afternoon, of not less than one hour each for every class. Besides the recitations, they will attend the lectures of Professors as laid down in article 5th, section 3d. The hours

and plan of recitation shall be regulated by the Faculty. On Saturday there shall be no recitation in the afternoon.

ARTICLE IV.

Of Examinations, Commencements and Degrees.

1. Previous to the Summer vacation, there shall be a general examination by the Faculty of all the classes in the College, on the studies of that year. These examinations shall be public; so far as to admit not only the Trustees of the University, parents and guardians, but all gentlemen of liberal education who may choose to be present, and such other persons as the Faculty or Trustees of the University may invite.

2. No student who shall at the concluding examination of any year, be found decidedly deficient in the studies of his class, shall on any account be permitted to proceed to the studies of the future year; provided, however, that any student desirous of regaining his standing by private diligence, shall have the privilege at any time to demand an examination, which proving satisfactory, shall restore him to his class.

3. The examination for degrees shall be on all the studies of the College course, with the exception of such parts only as are provided for in article 5th, section 4th.

4. There shall be an annual commencement to be held on the third Wednesday in July, when such candidates as may be found properly qualified, shall have the usual degrees conferred.

5. A Bachelor of Arts must be of three years standing, before he can be eligible for the degree of Master of Arts.

ARTICLE V.

Of the College Course.

1. The whole course of instruction occupies four years. In each year there are three terms. The *first*, with which the academical year commences, beginning on the second Monday of September, and ending on the 24th of December. The *second*, beginning on the second of January, and ending on the Wednesday before Easter day; and the *third*, commencing on the first Wednesday after Easter day, and ending on the third Wednesday of July.

2. The following scheme gives a view of the authors recited in each term, viz:—

FRESHMEN CLASS.

1	Cicero's Select Orations, begun.
	Bucolics and Georgics of Virgil.
	Homer; { begun.
	Herodotus; {
	Geometry, Legendre; { begun.
	Algebra, Lacroix; {
Blair's Lectures.	
2	Cicero's Select Orations, finished.
	Horace's Odes.
	Homer; { continued.
	Herodotus; {
	Geometry, Legendre; { continued.
	Algebra, Lacroix; {
Irving on Composition.	
3	Horace's Satires, Epistles, and Arte Poetica.
	Cicero's de Officiis.
	Homer, to the Eighth Book; { finished.
	Herodotus, to the Fourth Book; {
	Geometry, Legendre; { finished.
	Algebra, Lacroix; {
Hedge's Logic.	

SOPHOMORE, OR SECOND YEAR.

1	Livy, begun.
	Catullus.
	Demosthenes, Select Orations.
	The Hecuba and Orestes of Euripides.
	Plain and Spherical Trigonometry.
	Moral Philosophy, begun.
2	Livy, to the fifth book, finished.
	Tibullus and Propertius.
	Theophrastus.
	The Phoenissæ and Medea of Euripides.
	Application of Algebra to Geometry.
	Moral Philosophy, continued.

3 { Cicero de Amicitia and de Senectute.
 Terence
 Xenophon's Agesilaus.
 The Alcestis and Andromache of Euripides.
 Dutton's Conic Sections.
 Moral Philosophy, finished.

JUNIOR, OR THIRD YEAR.

1 { Cicero de Oratore, begun.
 Lucan's Pharsalia.
 Xenophon's Memorabilia.
 Theocritus, Bion and Moschus.
 Analytic Geometry; Topography, or a Treatise on the application of Trigonometry to Orthographic and Stereographic Projection, dialing, mensuration of heights and distances, navigation, nautical astronomy, surveying and leveling, with logarithmic and other tables by Professor Farrar, begun.

2 { Cicero de Oratore, finished.
 Juvenal.
 Thucydides, begun.
 The Oedipus Tyrannus and Antigone of Sophocles.
 Analytic Geometry, &c. continued.

3 { Tacitus, de Moribus Germanorum and Vitæ Agricolæ.
 Perseus.
 Thucydides, finished.
 Pindari, Carmina.
 Analytic Geometry, &c. continued.

SENIOR, OR FOURTH YEAR.

1 { Select Plays of Plautus.
 The Epistles of Pliny, or Cicero.
 Prometheus Vinctus of Æschylus.
 Longinus.
 Analytic Geometry, &c. finished.

2 { Latin and Greek Criticism.
 Differential and Integral Calculus, begun.
 The Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion.

3 { Differential and Integral Calculus, finished.
 In this term the whole course is revised, preparatory to the examination that takes place, at the conclusion of the term.

The above course may be subject to occasional variation of authors, though the course will be substantially the same.

3. In addition to the recitations in the books here specified, the classes will receive lectures and occasional instruction from the Professor of Languages, and the Tutors. The *Sophomore* class attends the lectures of the Professor of Moral Philosophy. The *Sophomore* and *Junior* classes attend the lectures of the Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres. The *Junior* class attends the lectures of the Professors of Chemistry, Botany and History. The *Senior* class attends the lectures of the Professors of Natural Philosophy, History, Mineralogy and Geology, Natural History and Political Economy.

4. Though an attendance on all the lectures delivered by the Professors is required of the students, yet it is to be understood that the examination on the lectures on Mineralogy and Geology, Botany, and Natural History, are not essential to a degree.

5. The classes in each year will be exercised in writing Greek and Latin translations; Greek, Latin and English compositions, themes, and declamations.

6. Classical Biography, Kennett and Adams's Roman Antiquities, Potter's Grecian Antiquities and Heathen Mythology are works necessarily made use of throughout the whole course for the elucidating and correct understanding of the classes, though not inserted in the course as a distinct and separate study.

ARTICLE VI.

Of Vacations.

1. There shall be a vacation of all the classes in the college, from the third Wednesday in July to the second Monday of September.

2. There shall be an intermission of the studies of the College from the 24th of December to the 2d of January; and from the Wednesday before Easter day, to the first Wednesday after Easter day.

ARTICLE VII.

Of Expenses.

1. The College bills are made out three times a year at the close of each term; and are presented to the students, who are required to present them to their parents or guardians. The annual charges are,

For instruction including the lectures and all other expenses, - - - - - \$100

A bill for one third of this amount will be made out at the close of each term, and collected under the superintendence of the President of the Faculty.

2. A student entering after the commencement of a term, shall be chargeable with the tuition fees for the whole term; and no deduction shall be made for absence for any part of a term.

3. Gentlemen well qualified for teaching the French, Spanish and German languages will be engaged by the faculty to give instruction in these branches to those students who desire it, at the additional annual charge of \$20 each.

4. Books and stationary will be furnished by the student at his own expense, or should they be provided by the college, they will be charged in the bill at the same price that they would be furnished at by the booksellers.

☞ The Trustees of the University, deeming it of essential importance, have determined to establish an academical department in connexion with the University, in which boys may be prepared, by a thorough course of preparatory English, Mathematical and Classical instruction for admission into the Collegiate department; and in which also boys not intended for college may receive a thorough English education. Able and well qualified teachers for each of the branches will be employed, and the department will be under the control and supervision of the professor of ancient languages.

As it is proposed that the collegiate department should go into operation on the 2d of January next, it is earnestly requested that such parents and guardians as may contemplate entering their sons or wards, will signify their intention as early as convenient to any one of the Professors.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In the Faculty of Physick the lectures commence on the last Monday of October, and terminate on the 1st of March. The Professors of the several divisions of medical science are:

NATHANIEL POTTER, M.D.

Theory and Practice of Medicine.

ELISHA DE BUTTS, M.D.

Chemistry.

SAMUEL BAKER, M.D.

Materia Medica.

RICHARD WILMOT HALL, M.D.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

MAXWELL McDOWELL, M.D.

Institutes of Physick.

NATHAN R. SMITH, M.D.

Surgery

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, M.D.

Anatomy.

Clinical lectures on the theory and practice of medicine and of surgery are given by the Professors in a well regulated and extensive Infirmary near the University, where students also witness numerous and important surgical operations. The nurses of this institution are the "Sisters of Charity."

The Professor of Chemistry has lately returned from Europe with a large addition to the Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, which may now be held as equal to that of any institution in Europe or America.

The Anatomical Museum is the most valuable at present in the United States. The Mineralogical Cabinet is large and well arranged.

The Medical Halls of the institution are calculated to receive 1,000 persons with convenience. The apartments for practical anatomy are convenient, and the most ample advantages are here offered to the student in this pursuit.

The commencements for conferring degrees in medicine are held as soon as may be after the lectures of the session have terminated.

FACULTY OF LAW.

DAVID HOFFMAN, L.L.D. PROFESSOR OF LAW.

In the year 1823 public lectures on law were commenced by the professor, and in 1824 there was annexed to this department an establishment called "*The Maryland Law Institute.*" Here lectures have been delivered daily during two sessions of the year, since 1824. The first session commencing on the first Tuesday in October, and the second on the first Tuesday in March. The design is to lecture on every branch of jurisprudence, viz.

NATURAL AND POLITICAL LAW.

THE COMMON AND STATUTE LAW OF ENGLAND.

AMERICAN LAW, (State, National and Constitutional, as far as the same vary from British Law.)

ADMIRALTY AND MARITIME LAW.

ROMAN OR CIVIL LAW.

LEGAL BIOGRAPHY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.

PROFESSIONAL DEPORTMENT.

These lectures are designed to embrace an extensive course to occupy ten months in each year, daily, during three years. The minute learning of the entire science, together with the strictest attention to the philosophy and elements of the law are aimed at. Students can commence in any part of the course, and with advantage, and for any period not short of three months. In addition to the lectures, students are furnished with a *course of methodical study, adapted not only to their progress at the time of matriculation, but as respects their individual views in regard to the place in which they design to practise their profession.* There are also occasional familiar or colloquial examinations. Practice is united to theory by a strict attention to precedents, and all the formulæ of legal procedure. Oral and written discussions of designated legal points take place in a *Moot Court* organized at the election of the students. The Institute is furnished with one of the most extensive and valuable libraries in the country, and with all other accommodations necessary to tranquil and uninterrupted study.

The degree of *Bachelor of Law* is conferred after three years' study in the Institute, and a successful examination by three gentlemen of legal science appointed for that purpose;—or after three years' study elsewhere, and one year's attendance at the Institute, followed by the like examination.

The expenses of the establishment being very considerable, forbid the hope of accomplishing the delivery of the entire course until the permanent class is much enlarged beyond its present or former number. But the lectures which are now delivering, and which are gradually added to, together with the other advantages of the Law Institute, render this establishment perhaps superior to any other similar institution in this country, or elsewhere. The library is daily increasing, and all other facilities will increase as the class shall from time to time increase in number.

TERMS.

1. *Law Institute*.—This comprehends office accommodations, use of an extensive Law and Miscellaneous Library, direction of studies, private examinations, occasional private readings, and publick lectures, which commence on the first Monday in October of every year, and will be delivered five times a week for at least four months, but to be annually increased until the entire course is completed. *Fee* (always to remain the same) *per annum*, - - - - - \$100

2. *Law Institute*.—For those who enter during the period of public lecturing. *Fee* (changes every year) now, for the four months, - - - - - 50

3. *Public Lectures alone, for Law students*. *Fee* (changes annually) now - - - - - 30

4. *Same*.—For Professional Gentlemen and others (now) 15

5. *Moot Court*.—*Fee*, unchangeable, - - - - 20

6. *Moot Court and Lectures*.—*Fee* (now) - - 40

The student can under no circumstance be charged more than \$120, including the *Moot Court*, which, however, is optional with the student.



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